SHORE LINE

RESEARCH CENTER FOR DELMARVA HISTORY AND CULTURE
AT SALISBURY STATE UNIVERSITY
VOL. IV NO. 4
SPRING 1997

CENTER EXPANDS TO ADDITIONAL SPACE

CENTER MOVES FORWARD

Tuesday, 29 April, a hole was cut through to the additional office space granted to the Research Center by Salisbury State University. The space is adjacent to our current facility and is much needed.

The general public will not likely make use of this additional space as it will be used to house the archival collections, the preservation room and the Director's office. The only public room will be a multi-purpose conference room.

Our limited staff is moving as quickly as possible to adapt the new quarters. Please bear with the Research Center as we settle in.

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IN MEMORIAM

Our longtime supporter, Grace Atkinson Morris of Princess Anne, Maryland, passed away on April 9, 1997, at age 90. Mrs. Morris was a member of the Research Center and an avid supporter in many ways. She contributed substantially to the Research Center in monetary donations as well as books and memorabilia. We dedicate this issue in honor of her unwavering faith and her vision of what the Research Center might one day become. Without her financial support, it certainly could not have progressed as it has to date.

Mrs. Morris never wanted anyone to know the contributions she made and insisted on total anonymity. Rare is the individual who does good for altruism alone. Mrs. Morris was not one for seeking credit or the limelight and likely would be displeased with even this small recognition of her efforts.

God bless you, Grace. We'll miss you.

GOODBYE TO ALL OUR STUDENTS

This Spring is a poignant time for the Director as it is time for the student assistants to depart. This time, however, the Research Center will be losing a most capable student, Christine Richardson. Christine has been here for two years and has become very knowledgeable about the collections. Through her great interest in the Center, she took courses that enabled her to write term papers on Eastern Shore subjects. Through these efforts, Christine learned to use the myriad of records available here. She will truly be missed.

Our sparkling young lady from Romania, the capable Mihaela Moscaliuc, will be at SSU next year but not with us. She will likely be a tutor for the Writing Center. Her dedication will be missed.

Archie Stoops will be student teaching next year. Lauren Callan, a freshman who just started with us mid-Semester, will be our only returning help in the Fall.

SUMMER HOURS

Summer is here and staff will be at a minimal level for the next three months. Center hours are being cut

back to three days per week. Please take note of this as the Center will be closed on Thursdays and Fridays until the Fall Semester begins. Our regular schedule will resume in September.

SUMMER HOURS:

Monday: 9:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Tues-Wed 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

QUERY

Member **V.L. Skinner, Jr.**, asks: Elisabeth Scarburgh, wife of Edmund Scarburgh (d. 1712). According to *William & Mary Quarterly*, Edmund Scarburgh married Elisabeth Edwards. No reference was cited. I cannot seem to find any reference to substantiate this. Query is: What is the record that supports the statement that she is Elisabeth Edwards (and she could be a widow).
Vern_Skinner_atc-washingtondc@mail.hq.faa.gov.

THANK YOU

During the course of the year, Mrs. Lloyd (**Lucy**) **Whitehead** has coordinated the Monday night volunteers of the **Lower Delmarva Genealogical Society** so that the Research Center may remain open until 9:00 p.m. It has not gone unnoticed that much of the time either Judge or Mrs. Whitehead (or both) have been manning the Center. For this effort, many thanks are due.

Mrs. Merritt (**Polly**) **Batchelder** volunteers every Tuesday. She is so faithful, one can set a watch by her. Mrs. Batchelder has served us well. Although she didn't receive the Shore Can All Star Volunteer Award, for which she was nominated (and deserved), she will be nominated again next year to be sure. The winners seemed to be involved in organizations concerned with providing the basics of life: food, shelter, health care, etc. Next time, we're going to try the approach that the Research Center is important because it's food for the brain.

Mrs. **Fay Brooks** has appeared many Monday afternoons during the year to field family history researchers and to answer the family history inquiries. This has been a help to the Director and is very much appreciated. Many times Fay takes the queries home with her so that lengthy responses can be made. This is "above and beyond".

The **Lower Delmarva Genealogical Society** deserves additional thanks for allowing the Research Center to publish the abstracts of the recently discovered missing deed books from Worcester County records. Through the efforts of Fay Brooks, Jean Townsend, Anne Kinstler, Louise Ash, Paul Touart, Jeff Pilchard, LDGS, these records were read and abstracted. The abstractors offered the proceeds of sales to the LDGS, but the group is allowing us to benefit.

Special thanks to board member **Pat Taylor** who, with founder and board member **Ray Thompson**, spent many hours sifting through papers to compile the several volumes of *Potpourri from our Files* series. The sales of these books have generated some income for the Research Center, which is very much appreciated.

More thanks are due to **Ray Thompson** for all his support during the year. Never has he failed to respond to a plea for assistance. The modest Dr. Thompson will blush while reading this, but his good works need to be known.

Board member **Dick Moore** of the *Daily Times* has written two articles about the Research Center. Thanks for the good words!

HISTORICAL SEMINAR HELD 17 MAY

The Research Center sponsored an historical seminar which seemed to be enjoyed by all. Many thanks to the speakers, all of whom donated their services to support the Research Center. We've decided to have another, next Spring. Stay tuned. Following is a synopsis of our day:

Speakers:

Rebecca F. Miller, Director
Welcome and Introduction

Jeffrey Pilchard
What in the world is C.T.A.D.B.N? The Importance of Understanding Law in the Genealogical Interpretation of Legal Documents.
The importance of understanding legal concepts can lead to a fuller use of many of the records in the Research Center in making genealogical deductions.

Gail M. Walczyk
Genealogy and History
Genealogy and history go hand in hand with each other from ancient to modern times, from Charlemagne to you and me. History cannot be studied without unconsciously doing genealogy.

Philip L. Goldsborough
The Boundaries of Maryland
The boundaries of Virginia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania will be discussed, illustrating how the Research Center can be utilized for this type of research.

Paul Touart
Architectural Sleuthing - Figuring

Out Mysteries of Historical Buildings. A discussion of how an architectural historian discerns the history for a particular building. Mr. Touart used the Littleton Long house in Princess Anne as the focal point in his slide presentation and discussion. He pointed out that through Becky Miller's discovery in a new collection of 1898 photographs, the only known photograph of the Littleton Long house is shown with its original portico. Without the availability of this photo, restoration would have been inaccurate.

Polly Stewart

Folklore and its Relation to Regional Studies

Knowledge of, and access to, oral resources about the folklife and folk history of Delmarva can enhance and vivify family and regional historical research efforts. Examples will be provided from the Folklore Archives at the Research Center.

G. Ray Thompson

Writing Local History: Types of Local Records and Their Uses

A look at a variety of local/county records and how both novice and professional might use those records for personal or public purposes. County Records of Northampton, Accomack, Old Somerset (Somerset, Wicomico and Worcester) and Sussex Counties will be examined.

NEW ACQUISITIONS

These items have been accessioned and are on the shelves, ready for your use:

1. Sentimental Journey, Delmarva Remembers World War II.
2. World History Reviews.
3. Studies of the Virginia Eastern Shore in the 17th Century.
4. Response to Industrialism.
5. The Stillness of Appomattox.
6. Charles Elzey Warrington Collateral Families Genealogy Data.
7. The Log of Carlton Ridgely Moore's Sloop.
8. 1870 Census for Northampton County, Virginia.
9.1856 Personal Property Tax for Northampton County, Virginia.
10. Accomack County, Virginia Court Order Abstracts 1663-1666, Volume 1.
11. The New Loyalist Index, Volume 2
12. Research Guide to Loyalist Ancestors.
13. Firearms in Colonial America.
14. The History of Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.
15.Accomack County, Virginia Court Order Abstracts 1666-1670. Volume 2.
16. Historical Archeology.
17. Diary of an Early American Boy.
18. Early American Weaving and Dyeing.
19. Slave Laws in Virginia.
20. Commoners, Tributes and Chiefs.
21. The Negro in Virgina.
22. Old House Dictionary.
23. A Museum of Early American Tools.
24. A Reverence for Wood.
25. Glass in Colonial Williamsburg's Archaeological Collection.
26. Pocohantas.
27. Child Life in Colonial Days.
28. Home Life in Colonial Days.
29. As we were- Life in America- 1814.
30. Early Tools and Equipment.
31. Pottery.
32. Household Tools and Tasks.
33. Grist Mills of Early America and Today.
34. Contemporary Arts and Crafts.
35. Early Ironware.
36. Tinware- Yesterday and Today.
37. Documenting Maritime Folklife.
38. Accomack County, Virgina Court Order Abstracts, 1671-1673.
39. History of the 29th Division "Blue and Grey"- 1917-1919.

From the Washburn Collection

1. Federal Military Pensions in the U.S.
2. The Power of Symbols.
3. Red, White and Black, The People of Early America.
4. Early Maryland in a Wider World.
5. Virginia Voyages from Hakluyt.
6. The Indian in America.
7. Red Man's Land, White Man's Law.
8. The Voyage of Columbus Volumes 1 and 2.
9. The Indian in American Culture.
10. After Columbus.
11. Custer's Last Stand.
12. Custer and the Little Big Horn.
13. The Frontier in American Culture.
14. Killing Custer.
15. Spirit of the New England Tribes.
16. Millennium- Tribal Wisdom and Modern World.
17. Visiting our Past.
18. Native American Testimony.
19. Victorian Brand, Indian Brand.
20. American Indian Women.
21. Encountering the New World.
22. Pocahontas's People.
23. Pocahontas and her World.
24. The Inconstant Savage.
25. American Indian Myths and Legends.
26. The Good Red Road.
27. Material Culture Studies in America.
28.A Factious People- Politics and Society in Colonial New York.

29. Drinking in America.
30. A Museum of Early American Tools.
31. Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the U.S.
32. Bibliography of Early American Architecture.
33. The French and Indian Wars.
34. Common Landscapes of America, 1500 to 1845.
35. Myths and Realities.
36. Trade and Empire.
37. James Wilson, Founding Father 1742-1798.
38. The Legend of the Founding Fathers.
39. John Adams, 1784-1826.
40. The Spirit of the Seventy-Six, Volumes 1 and 2.
41. The First American Revolution.
42. The Puritans in America.
43. John Adams and the American Revolution.
44. An Outline of American History.
45.The Yorktown Sesquicentennial.
46. Technological Innovation and the Decorative Arts.
47. Early American Wood Carving.
48. Country Cabinetwork and Simple City Furniture.
49. The Glorious Revolution in America.
50. A Social History of the U.S. 1587-1914.
51. America Begins- Early American Writing.
52. John Winthrop's Decision for America.
53. The American Revolution.
54. Old Destiny- Life of Alexander Hamilton.
55. Alexander Hamilton.
56. People of Paradox.
57. Narratives of Early Maryland.
58. The Jamestown Voyages Under the First Charter.
59. American Slavery, American Freedom.
60. The Discoveries of John Lederer.
61. Urban Growth and City Systems.
62. Archival Choices.
63. Zoned American.
64. The Virginius Affair.
65. New Hampshire Literature.
66. America and the Mediterranean World.
67. Liberty and Power 1600-1760.
68. The Sermon Notebook of Samuel Parris 1689-1694.
69. The Unredeemed Captive.
70. Contributions to Anthropology. Selected Papers of A. Irving Hallowell.
71. W.H.R. Rivers.
72. Danes in North America.
73. Domesticity and Dirt.
74. America in Search of Itself.
75. The Town That Started the Civil War.
76. Notes on the State of Virginia.
77. 1001 Things Everyone Should Know About American History.
78. Literature and Theology in Colonial New England.
79."And the Last Shall be the First"
80. The New Industrial State.
81. James M. Landis.
82. Faith and Fraternalism: The History of the Knights of Columbus.
83. Coming of Age in Samoa.
84. And Keeping your Powder Dry.
85. The Reporter and the Law.
86. England's Quest of Eastern Trade.
87. Historical Atlas of Religion in America.
88. Brother Against Brother.

[Ed. Note: The following has been submitted by Richard Thek, a member of the Research Center. We thank him for the use of his article to share with all of us.]

SEAFORD, SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE

An Early History
Explored in 1608
Settled in 1672

by **Richard E. Thek**

Preface

This effort is part of a larger plan to identify all the original European settlers along the Nanticoke River and all its tributaries. While that task is ongoing it appeared to me that a need existed to clarify the early history of Seaford, Delaware. As you will see, the area was settled much earlier than any local history texts have noted. So early that the Woodland (Cannon) Ferry is one of the oldest ferry services still in use.

The land at the head of the Nanticoke River has long been inhabited by mankind. The Nanticoke Indians and their ancestors have lived along this lovely river for over 6,000 years. Although the Indians traveled among themselves, nothing prepared them for the events that would take place in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Their culture was to clash rudely with that of a very different one from the European continent. The first contact that the Nanticoke Indians had with the Europeans is not certain. The Spanish, long established in the Caribbean, were notorious for their raids along the east coast of America in search of slaves to support their activities on the islands. There is circumstantial evidence that the Spanish may have been here in the late 1500's but no records have surfaced to support this. The first record of a European to explore the head of the

Nanticoke is in the year 1608. (We will be celebrating the 400th anniversary of this event in just a few years). At that time, the now famous Captain John Smith, after settling in Jamestown Virginia, set out with a small group and explored the Chesapeake Bay and its major tributaries. They explored only the Pocomoke and the Nanticoke rivers extensively on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The map his exploration created served as a standard for many years. His map shows the location and names of Indian villages along the Nanticoke River and he also illustrates the larger tributaries of the Nanticoke River, specifically Barren Creek, Marshyhope Creek, Broad Creek and Deep Creek. His map is very accurate in its depiction as to where these tributaries are located. The three villages he noted on his map are all located on the north shore of the river. Nause is located near the mouth of the river. Nantaquack is near the Marshy Hope Creek and Kuskarawaok, the larger of the villages is located near Seaford. The river name at that time was called Kus.

In his log book he noted: "Here doth inhabite the people of Sarapinagh, Nause, Arseek and Nantaquak, the best Marchants of other Salvages."

Although the Virginians were the first to settle on the Delmarva peninsula in the very early 1600's, the land along the shores of the Nanticoke River would wait another sixty years to be extensively settled by Europeans. All land in current western and southern Sussex County Delaware was first settled as part of the Province of Maryland. King Charles I, in 1631 granted Lord Baltimore a tract of land in America. It was established in 1634 and it was named Maryland, with its capital at St. Mary's City. Development on the eastern shore took a few years to take hold. The eastern shore was developed from both the south and from the islands along the Chesapeake. Somerset County, a very large county then, was established in 1666 and Dorchester a few years later in 1669. Dorchester County was named for the Earl of Dorset. Although the Counties were not well defined in the early days the following is approximately how the county lines were in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century. All land south of the Nanticoke River, Deep Creek, and Indian River was part of Somerset County (Worcester & Wicomico Counties were not established until years later). All land north of the Nanticoke River and north of Deep Creek was Dorchester County (Caroline County was not established until later). Both Dorchester and Somerset Counties went all the way from the Chesapeake Bay to the Atlantic Ocean.

Thus the towns we now call Blades, Laurel, Bethany Beach and Concord, had they existed then, would have been within the boundaries of early Somerset County. Meanwhile, the areas we now know as Seaford, Bridgeville, St. Johnstown, Greenwood, Old Furnace, Rehoboth, Adamsville and Middleford would all be part of Dorchester County in the Province of Maryland.

The migration north along the peninsula slowed briefly in the mid 1600's in part because of the English civil war and in part due to friction between the Nanticoke Indians and the English settlers. With the death of Oliver Cromwell in England and the establishment of peace between the Nanticokes and the English, development once again flourished. Quakers played a large part in these early migrations.

Two major Indian reservations were created around 1700. The largest was north of Vienna on the Nanticoke and the other was on the tract known as "Greenland" on Broad Creek. That tract was first patented in April of 1683 to William Green.

Many land patents appeared in the late 1660's and early 1670's once the new counties were established. Many of the early settlers of this area were migrating up the peninsula from Virginia and the lower part of Somerset County.

My search of the land patents for the Nanticoke River watershed have identified over 400 patents issued prior to 1720. The first record of any settlement in the area around Seaford is a very large tract of land (1,750 acres) granted to a Jeremiah Jadwin (Jadwyn), Gentleman of Virginia on the 22 January 1672 (ref. Liber 7, folio 146 at the Maryland Hall of Records). The patent indicates it was bordered in part by the Nanticoke River, and Herring Creek and that the land rent was to be 3 pounds and 10 ten shillings per year. The tract was identified as "Martin's Hundred". A very unusual name. The name is unusual in two ways. First, the name Martin is the not the owners. Second, the word hundred was usually used to define a geographical area from which the King could expect to obtain one hundred soldiers. The use of the word hundred goes back at least into the fourteenth century in England. One official definition I came across is " Part of Shire consisting of ten tithings, each tithing consisting of ten households" (Thus 100

households).

There appears to be a connection to the lost "Martin's Hundred" venture downstream from Jamestown, VA. the then capitol of Virginia. In the Virginia "Martin's Hundred" the word hundred may be related to the number of business investors in that venture. A Thomas Jadwin was a frequent attendee of the Virginia Company of London meetings at Jamestown between 1619 and 1622. He may have been an investor or a resident of "Martin's Hundred" but I have not as of yet been able to find evidence of same.

Likewise I have not been able to confirm that Thomas Jadwin is the father of Jeremiah Jadwin. A John Jadwin, brother of Jeremiah, was married to Anne the daughter of Peter Montague who had arrived in Virginia in 1621.

In 1686, Henry Hooper of Hooper's Island acquired the tract "Martin's Hundred" from John and Grace Barnes. I have yet to find a record of when John Barnes obtained the land from Jeremiah Jadwin. One must be careful when reading dates during this period. The new year began on the 25th of March.

The early English settlements were much like those of the Indians, living along the river, on dry ground and next to a supply of fresh drinking water. The rivers, creeks, branches and Indian trails were the primary travel routes for many years. In 1658 and 1666 laws were passed by the Maryland General Assembly requiring that all counties must maintain free passage ferries for making "...river, creeks, branches and swamps passable for Horse and foote". The Somerset County defined a need to build roads as early as 17 Jan 1666/1667.

The only roads noted in the early records are those in support of the ferry routes linking the upper and lower eastern shore. Only two Nanticoke River ferry crossings appear in the early deeds; Cannon's (now known as Woodland's Ferry) and Vienna. The Vienna Ferry was not established until after 1756, at which time a road was created through the large marsh on the east side of the Nanticoke River. A firm date has not been established for the first crossing at the Cannon's Ferry but it could be before 1671. The Bill of Ferry's was recorded in the minutes of the Maryland General Assembly on 17 October in the year 1671. At that time the Upper House approved of placing ferries across rivers such as the Choptank and the Nanticoke amongst others. This Bill leaves open the question as to whether private ferries were already in use at that time. The first record of the Cannon family obtaining a land patent in the area of ferry is not until 1688. It is not clear when the Cannon's actually settled the land. In any case, it appears that the Woodland Ferry is one of the countries oldest ferries still in continuous use. It is possible that it may be the oldest ferry still in use in the USA. Extensive searches of wills and other related documents may someday give us a more accurate date. (The sign at the Woodland Ferry site refers to the date that the State of Delaware granted a license long after the area became part of Delaware).

The Dover Ferry, across the Choptank (now Dover Bridge) and the Crotcher's Ferry, across the Marshy Hope at Brookview were part of the vital land link between Talbot, Dorchester and Somerset Counties were both reported to be in service in 1671. The Oxford-Bellevue is reported to have started service in 1688. The White Haven Ferry across the Wicomico River is reported to have been in operation prior to 1692.

The first recorded ferry to operate in the American colonies was that between Boston and Charleston in 1630.

Although there is some reference to roads in Legislative action in the late 1600's, mention in land patents of that period is rare. More frequent mention of roads in court records, maintained by overseers, would have to wait until about 1720. An 1804 map of the Northwest Fork Hundred of Delaware shows only a dozen roads.

Unlike other parts of the original thirteen colonies, the Chesapeake area was settled almost exclusively by people from the British Isles. The majority of the people came from England. However, Ireland, Wales and Scotland are well represented. Even such names as Beauchamp (very French) were from families who had come to England during the period following the Battle of Hastings in the year 1066. You might note that the name does not have a French pronunciation. The local pronunciation is very similar to that in England today. Many of the names surviving today affirm that link. Sussex and Kent Counties in the south of England. Lewes and Seaford both in the county of Sussex. Dover in the county of Kent. Salisbury, Oxford, Cambridge, Dorchester, Somerset, Lord Baltimore, Princess Anne, Queen Anne, High Street and the list goes on.

Religion of this area was primarily the Church of England, although the influx of Quakers from Virginia played a significant role in the early days of the Maryland eastern shore. The presence of

Quakers, Catholics and Presbyterians was largely a result of Lord Baltimore's insistence on religious tolerance, unlike the colonies of Virginia and New England. The original parish church for the entire eastern part of Dorchester was a church located at Cambridge in the very late 1690's. Chapel's of Ease were created at both Vienna and at possibly what we now call East New Market. There is evidence that a Chapel called St. Mary's was also located on Chapel Branch west of what is now Seaford. A date has been given of 1704. I have no evidence to support that date. More research is needed to more clearly define the dates and members of the church. It is reported that the church was burned to the ground by patriots during the War of 1812. It was reported that the Church was primarily attended by those having Tory sympathies.

Early County courthouses were placed in a central place and when court was in session the area became populated with people to sell wares, ordinaries to supply liquid refreshments (it was not uncommon for the Courthouse to also be the ordinary), horse races, cock fights. etc.

After Court was over, people went home leaving only the court house building to await the next event. This was the beginning of the town.

Lord Baltimore discouraged the establishment of towns and thus increased the reliance on England for finished goods. The settlement of this area was one that focused on the plantation style of living. Tobacco for years was the cash crop. With a few exceptions those who raised tobacco did not find the business very lucrative. Eastern shore planters switched to grain as the soil became exhausted. During the Revolutionary War this area was known as the breadbasket of the country. Plantation style living did not have a large need for villages. For example, Williamsburg, the capitol of Virginia, at the time of the Revolutionary War had only approximately 1,600 people living there year round. As noted above when court or the House of Burgess was in session the population expanded significantly. Meanwhile Philadelphia had a permanent population of over 30,000. Unlike the Chesapeake Bay area, Philadelphia was home to many trades people. Yet Virginia was by far the most populated colony at that time.

Thus the lack of villages should not be interpreted to mean that there were few settlements in the area. A census in 1704 identified 2,312 people living in Dorchester County and 4,437 people in Somerset County.

It is not clear if this number includes females, youth, indentured servants or slaves. In most surveys of that period only male head of households were counted. Ladies were counted when they were unmarried as the head of household.

Census figures for the 1790 period are as follows:

Nanticoke Hundred, DE 200
Broad Creek Hundred, DE 244
Northwest Fork ** Hundred, DE 408
Little Creek Hundred, DE 347
Dorchester County MD 644
Somerset County MD records lost

** Seaford Hundred was not created out of Northwest Fork Hundred until 1869.

Agriculture was and continued to be the primary enterprise of people living in the Chesapeake Bay area for many years. In addition to agriculture there is much evidence to suggest that the area, east of where Seaford now resides, was a very busy bog iron area in the mid eighteenth century. Over 7,000 acres are noted in various land transactions associated with the iron industry in the mid 1700's. The following are just a few of the names noted in the deed records. Deep Creek Iron Works made up of; Deep Creek Furnace in Nanticoke Hundred, Nanticoke Forge at Middleford, Pine Grove Furnace at Concord, Unity Forge in North West Fork Hundred Collins Forge, Polk Forge, Gravelly Delight Forge and Millsboro Forge.

The material from Deep Creek Furnace, three miles from Concord; was called "OLD MEADOW," pig iron. One source identified it as the best in America. The remains of a few of these forges could still be found as recently as a few years ago.

The current Maryland-Delaware boundaries came about as the solution of a long dispute between William Penn and Lord Baltimore with each claiming the area we now know as Delaware. Ultimately, the Duke of York defined the north-south boundary to be approximately as it is today. It is reported that an error in a map coordinate resulted in the east west line being from current Delmar to Fenwick. It is proposed that the original agreement had the east-west line at Cape Henlopen not at the false cape. (If that line had survived, Seaford area would still be in Maryland.)

After many years in the courts of London the boundary lines are as the surveyors Mason and Dixon have defined in 1763. However, with the courts of Maryland and Delaware being preoccupied with the Revolutionary War, few land titles were changed until after the war.

Research Center for Delmarva History & Culture
SALISBURY STATE UNIVERSITY
1101 Camden Avenue PP 190
Salisbury, MD 21801

Location: Power Professional Building
Wayne & Milford Streets

DID YOU KNOW....

- the Center increased its patronage by 82% this fis
- student useage increased by 185%
- memberships increased by 120%
- volunteers contributed 1800 hours of time to the Cente
- the Center accepted 27 new collections

READING ROOM REARRANGED

We are in the process of putting Library of Congress numbers on all of our books in the Reading Room. This means the books will be shelved differently and in a manner to which you are accustomed. This accomplishment is through the courtesy of our volunteer, Scottie Sehman. Your patience is requested as we work through this process.